

# PATENT SPECIFICATION

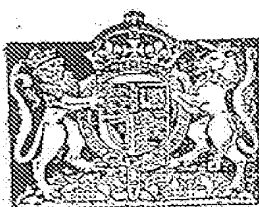
451,559

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## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

### Improvements in or relating to the Manufacture of Soap



I, RICHARD WEISSBACH, of Kurfürstentallee, Bremen, Germany, a German citizen, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

The employment in soaps of fillers such as talcum, flour, vegetable fibres and the like, is well known. It has also been proposed to provide medical soaps with admixtures such as sulphur, tar, and the like. Soaps have also been mixed with moor products, river silt and carbonaceous clay from sea shores.

According to the present invention soaps are provided with a filler in the form of dried, cleaned and pulverized sea mud, which is added to the ordinary ingredients before or during the saponification.

By the use in this manner of sea mud as a filler, soaps will acquire in an economical manner additional cleansing and scouring properties, and the bulk of the soap will be enlarged. Sea mud is moreover a bactericide, and it will therefore have the advantage of possessing healing properties. As a diluvial sediment it forms a mostly inorganic antiseptic. It contains iodine and sulphur and is activated by the periodic submersion in sea water and exposure to light. The mud is moreover a homogeneous, finely divided substance which is easily dried.

It should be observed that it has previously been proposed to use dry mud in admixture with other abrading ingredients in the production of a cleaning and polishing powder for metal and the like. It has also been proposed to boil carbonaceous clay, as found on the sea coast, in alkali liquor for cleaning purposes and subsequently to wash it first in sulphuric acid and then in water to obtain a powder for admixture with soap. Finally it has been proposed to mix slime from the tidal river Parrett with soap and other material in order to obtain a plastic cleaning substance.

In these prior proposals, the use of sea mud or ooze with its colloidal con-

stituents capable of being saponified, has not been suggested. The carbonaceous clay and river slime referred to in these prior proposals are not comparable with the sea mud or ooze according to the present invention, and no suggestion has been made to admix the clay or slime with the other soap ingredients during the actual boiling and saponification thereof.

The invention applies to ordinary washing soap as well as to industrial and medical soaps. The presence in it of iodine and sulphur will have a favourable effect on the skin. It is easily dissolved in hot water and can therefore be conveniently and advantageously added to hot baths.

The mud, clean, dried and pulverized, is added to the soap mixture before or during the saponification in the proportion of about 30—70%. The mud may be either artificially dried or air dried. It is sifted and cleaned for the removal therefrom of the bulk of impurities. The fine powder thus obtained may be boiled with coconut fat and stirred into soap by the addition of an alkali.

The following will serve as an example:

50 kg. dried and cleaned sea mud is mixed with 30 kg. coconut fat or oil, 15 kg. potassium or sodium liquor, and boiled more or less according to whether soft or hard soap is required. 7 kg. water and, if required, chemically pure glycerine may be added. Common salt may also be added in known manner if a very hard soap is required.

The soap may be made into thin flakes and then, after mixing it with abrasives or/and essential oils, for instance pine-needle oil, or/and perfume, as for example peppermint or the like, compressed into cakes.

Any suitable soap mixture may be used, and the mud may be added during boiling and saponification so that an intimate connection between the mud and the fats and alkalies will be obtained.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said inven-

tion and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:

A method of making soap consisting in adding to the ordinary ingredients before or during the saponification,

dried, cleaned, and pulverized sea mud.

Dated the 25th day of November 1935.

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